

TROOPS BAYONET
STRIKE RIOTERS
IN FIERCE CHARGE

Massachusetts Militia Patrols
Lawrence After Day
of Fighting.

ARTILLERY ORDERED
TO "SHOOT TO KILL"

Battery Overawes Workers After
Pistol Shots Are Exchanged
in Mill Attack.

LEADERS RUSHED TO JAIL

Judge Mahoney Sentences Twenty-Four
Men to One Year Each and Three
to Two Years in Prison.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

LAWRENCE, Mass., Monday.—Lawrence is virtually under martial law to-night, after fighting between militia and bands of the twenty-five thousand strikers, who have left the woolen mills because of a dispute over their pay, since early to-day. More than a dozen persons were injured, two in bayonet charges, two by bullets and several by rocks and other missiles. Turbulent mobs of foreign born mill workers got beyond the control of the augmented police force and three local militia companies during the morning and hurry calls for extra troops were sent to surrounding cities.

Of twenty-seven riot leaders already arrested three were sentenced to jail for two years and the rest for one year each by Judge J. J. Mahoney. This has simply had the effect of madden- ing the strikers. At a mass meeting they held in City Hall to-night, into which each striker passed through double rows of bayonets, they were fiery and threatening and wild disorder is looked for to-morrow.

An infuriated, hooting, yelling mob of six thousand strikers gathered in front of the City Hall at its main entrance in Appleton street this afternoon, hurled chunks of ice at the members of Battery C, who were drawn across the steps to prevent the strikers from entering the City Hall, brandished knives in the air and finally rushed the battery in an attempt to storm the building.

Driven Back by Battery.
The men were to have held a mass meeting at City Hall, but owing to the acts of violence committed the use of the building was refused them. The mob was driven back by the members of Battery C, under command of Lieutenant Samuel Buckley, who used their clubs to good effect. To-night's meeting was permitted after leaders had guaranteed that there would be no disorder.

The disturbance this morning centered about the mills of the Pacific Corporation, the Wool mill, Washington and Prospect plants of the American Woolen Company and at the Arlington cotton and worsted mills. The most serious trouble occurred at the lower Pacific mills, where a great body of strikers and strike sympathizers made an attack on the corporation's property. Windows were smashed on the Canal and Melhusen street sides of the weave rooms. Then mill employees who refused to join the strikers began playing on the mob with fire hose.

Strikers were knocked head over heels by the force of the streams and, wild with anger, looked about them for missiles. On a railroad track near by stood several cars, one loaded with coal and another with wood slabs. A rush was made for these cars, and coal and wood were hurled at the mill, shattering windows.

Strikers Begin Shooting.
Some one in the crowd flashed a revolver. In an instant a hundred were being brandished and the police saw their nightsticks confronted with weapons of steel. Almost immediately the strikers began shooting. Shots were directed at the men on the roof holding the hose and at the men at the mill windows.

Those directing the hose made themselves barriers of wood and continued to pour the stream of icy water into the mob. The police drew their own revolvers and returned the shots of the rioters. Whether or not any one was hurt in the fusillade is not known. If any of the strikers were hurt they were dragged away by their friends.

The situation became so serious that the infantrymen and the battery were summoned. Two of the mill employees who were playing a hose on the crowd were shot in the hands, but were merely grazed. Six lines of hose poured water into the faces of the crowd after the shooting. The street was not cleared until Battery C was ordered up and cleared their guns for action. The strikers were told that the artillery had orders to fire and they moved away.

The mile long string of giant mills which rise from five to seven stories high in Canal street are like fortresses to-night. Inside detectives and militiamen are sleeping with rifles at their sides. Hundreds of cot beds have been brought to the mills. High up in the towers of the mills are stationed the best sharpshooters of the Massachusetts militia with loaded rifles and instructions to shoot down any man they see who climbs the gates.

Guard Against Dynamite.
What the mill owners fear most of all is dynamite. This is why the sharpshooters are there. The mills could not be better situated to resist an attack. The strikers found that out this morning when they attempted to rush the mill gates. Virtually all the mills concerned in the strike are in Canal street, a wide thoroughfare, on one side of which is the canal, perhaps seventy-five feet wide. To enter

Where Classified News
Is Placed To-Day.

General	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 22
Labor	3
Wills	3
Politics	3 and 4
Washington	4
Albany	4 and 5
Aviation	5
Courts	5
Court Calendars	17
Banquets	6
Fires	6
Weather	7 and 10
Marine	7
Art	8
Music and Drama	8
Obituary	9
Editorial	10
Navy	10
Cable	10 and 11
Society	10, 11 and 12
Automobiles	12
Sport	12, 13 and 14
Financial	15 and 16
Real Estate	17 and 18
Shipping Reports	20 and 21
Women in the News	22
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the mills it is necessary to cross the canal by one of the many bridges.

In the pockets of the rioters sentenced to-day were found revolvers, razors, blackjacks and knives. They are mostly Italians and Lithuanians.

Vincenzo Lamestra, who was sentenced to serve two years, was charged with carrying concealed weapons. Lamestra was participating in a riot before the dye works when the officers took him in.

Despite the threats of the strikers to-night that they will fight the militia and police, all the mills in Lawrence will open to-morrow. If the strikers want fight they can have it, Mayor Scanlon said to-night.

"Will Shoot to Kill."

"The soldiers will shoot to kill to-morrow, if necessary," he added.

"Why don't you tell the strikers to go home," he said to Lawrence Maroney, a strike leader, during a conference this afternoon. "I want you to understand that a crowd of bandits are not going to run this city. I will keep order here if I have to call on the whole federal army, and, believe me, when I tell you that if to-day's riots are repeated to-morrow there will be an awful slaughter."

"This trouble," Mayor Scanlon said to-night, "comes from about five hundred socialists and anarchists who are stirring up the mill hands and intimidating them and preventing them from going back to work."

Fearing an attack on the city jail all the prisoners were removed to-night to the county prison.

J. T. Lord, superintendent of the Pacific Mills, said to-night:—

"As soon as protection is assured in the city the help will return. Few of them want to stay on strike."

ELGIN BUTTER SOARS
TO 40 CENT LEVEL

Board Price Committee Sets Figure
at the Highest Since Win-
ter of 1888.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]
ELGIN, Ill., Monday.—Butter on the Elgin Board advanced to forty cents a pound to-day, passing all records since 1888. The Quotation Committee set the price four cents above last week's quotation after J. P. Younger, of Chicago, had bought fifteen tons from Oatman Brothers, of Dundee, at forty-one cents a pound.

Severe criticism has been heard of the Quotation Committee since last week, when the price was established at thirty-six cents, with the New York market at thirty-eight cents to-day. Intense cold weather, which has materially curtailed the output, is blamed by creamery men for the advance in price.

The highest quotation in twenty-four years is forty-one and five-eighths cents a pound, established November 26, 1888. Last winter the price of butter was the lowest it has been in years, the quotation at this time of the season being twenty-seven cents.

COLLEGE FOSTERS FISTCUFFS.

Handy Boxers Never "Gun Men,"
Says Kentucky Educator, Start-
ing Course.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]
LEXINGTON, Ky., Monday.—Acting on the belief that a man with confidence in himself and his fists seldom carries a pistol, which has been found to be the case in nearly every instance, Dr. Henry S. Barker, president of the State University, has arranged to offer four trophies for championships in boxing for freshmen, lightweight, middleweight and heavyweight classes.

Regular instruction in boxing as part of the athletic work is to be started immediately.

TWO INJURED AT WEST POINT.

Charles Stephens and Artilleryman
Hurt in Runaway on the
Reservation.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]
NEWBURGH, N. Y., Monday.—Charles Stephens, proprietor of a hotel at Highland Falls and brother of the postmaster of that village, is at the point of death with a fractured skull in the Soldiers' Hospital, West Point, and an artilleryman named Mills is in serious condition as the result of being thrown from a wagon on the reservation Saturday afternoon. The artilleryman was driving a heavy team, which got beyond his control and ran away, throwing him out. The team crashed into a wagon in which were riding Mr. Stephens and an army service man. Both were thrown out and Mr. Stephens' head struck the pavement.

ONCE OUSTED ON
CHARGES, NOW HEAD
OF ELIGIBLE LIST

Civil Service Rule Aids M. J.
Rickard, Formerly Assistant
Superintendent of Bellevue.

HE IS AN APPLICANT
FOR SIMILAR PLACE

Makes Highest Percentage at Exami-
nation and if Precedent Is Followed
May Get \$2,000 Job.

CASE HAS BEEN REVIEWED

Denies There Was Any Intent to Benefit
by Transactions That Caused
Dismissal.

Persons interested in the city's hospitals and in civil service affairs were puzzled yesterday when they learned that Michael J. Rickard, who as assistant superintendent of Bellevue Hospital was dismissed from the service on September 21, 1908, after a hearing on charges that he had falsified accounts and presented fraudulent bills to the city for payment, now has been certified under civil service rules for the position of lay superintendent of the same hospital from which he had been dismissed.

Mr. Rickard heads a list of seventeen eligibles for the position, which provides an annual compensation of \$2,000. His name, with the names of the men second and third on the list, was submitted on Thursday to Michael J. Drummond, Commissioner of Charities, by the Civil Service Commission, of which James Cressman is president. Recently Mr. Cressman has attacked heads of other departments which have not heeded as closely to the line as he deemed necessary.

No appointment has been decided upon by Commissioner Drummond, but complaint has come from many sources over the fact that the Civil Service Commission permitted Mr. Rickard to enter a competitive examination for a city position in view of his dismissal on charges less than two years and four months ago. Some declared that Mr. Rickard was forever barred from getting upon another civil service eligible list, and that the commission had erred in accepting his application, permitting him to take the examination and certifying his name to the charities department.

Says He Was Eligible.

In behalf of the Civil Service Commission Frank A. Spencer, secretary, yesterday said that there was no just cause for complaint over Mr. Rickard's case. It was true, he said, that Mr. Rickard had been dismissed from the city service, but he was eligible to take the examination for lay superintendent under discretionary powers vested in the commission, which permit them to accept an applicant who has been out of the city service two years or more.

The clause in the rules dealing with Mr. Rickard's case reads that "the Commission may refuse to examine or after examination to certify an applicant who has within two years been dismissed from the public service for delinquency or misconduct." As Mr. Rickard has been out of the service a little more than two years and three months, the commission interpreted this rule in a manner which made him eligible to compete at the recent examination. It is possible, it was said yesterday, that the Mayor may be asked whether this interpretation is legal. Mr. Spencer said that in the application paper submitted Mr. Rickard told about his former connection with Bellevue Hospital and the details of the investigation leading to his dismissal. Three times Mr. Rickard was called before the commission for hearings to establish his fitness as an applicant, said Mr. Spencer, and he finally convinced the commission that he never profited financially by his alleged misconduct while an official, and that he merely followed a lax system which had been in vogue at the institution for years.

Had Investigated His Case.

"The commission was satisfied that Mr. Rickard was entitled to compete," said Mr. Spencer. "He led the eligible list with a percentage of 94, which was ten per cent higher than the second man on the list. We investigated his case fully. His name was certified and is now in the hands of the Commissioner of Charities, who will decide on the appointment."

Commissioner Drummond has taken no action in the case. He will not comment on it, as he does not want to prejudice the chances of any man. Persons interested in civil service doings are watching the case with interest. Mayor Gaynor is on record as insisting that eligibles be taken from the lists in the order of their standing, and appointive officers generally have followed this procedure. Mr. Drummond has fifteen days in which to decide on an appointment.

Mr. Rickard was connected with Bellevue for thirty-eight years, having entered the institution as a boy.

His dismissal followed a report submitted to George B. McClellan, as Mayor, by the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals. The principal complaint was that Mr. Rickard had purchased delinquent bills for his own use and charged them to the city as part of an appropriation allowed the institution for fruits and vegetables. At the hearing on the charges he said in admitting some allegations:—

"I was simply following the ordinary custom of the institution. I in no way intended the custom and am entirely innocent of any intent at wrongdoings and any fraud was done."



BOO!!

\$2,000,000 OF CRANE
ESTATE FOR CHARITY

Money Will Be Devoted to Pensions
and Aid for Employees'
Families.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]
CHICAGO, Ill., Monday.—Richard T. Crane left an estate valued at \$19,000,000, according to documents filed in the Probate Court to-day. It is said that actual market value of the holdings are much more than that.

One million dollars goes to the pension and disability fund for employees of the Crane Company, of which Mr. Crane owned ninety per cent of the stock. Another million is to be used for the establishment of homes near Chicago for dependent widows and for wives with children who have been deserted by their husbands.

The sum of \$100,000 is given to the United Charities of Chicago for the Mary Crane Nursery, \$25,000 to the Visiting Nurses' Association for an endowment, and \$10,000 as an endowment for the establishment of a fresh air home at Lake Geneva.

All these gifts are to be available from the estate within two years. Charles R. Crane and Richard T. Crane, Jr., two sons, are appointed executors without bond.

Besides the provision made for Mrs. Crane by a pre-nuptial agreement, she gets the city home in Michigan avenue, with all its appurtenances, the house and lands of the country home at Lake Geneva and \$15,000 in cash annually.

Mr. Crane left three sons and four daughters. Only the two sons named as executors, to whom the estate minus the bequests is left, participate in the division of the property. Acceptance of the estate by the sons obligates them to carry out the provisions of the will in full and to care for any or all of the children should they ever be in need. The will states specifically that none of the children is now in need, and that the third son, Herbert Crane, has been sufficiently provided for.

Warrant Error Prolongs Slayer's Life.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday.—An error in the death warrant will save the life of W. S. Rose for some days and has brought about unusual legal complications.

Rose was sent to Nashville condemned to be hanged on Tuesday, January 17, January 17 is Wednesday. Consequently the prison officials are in a quandary. Attorneys say he cannot be hanged under the present warrant. Rose is condemned to die for the murder of L. P. Miller, of McMinn county.

Expert Puzzled
by a Dinner Bet

Assistant Manager of Waldorf-Astoria
Is Asked to Decide if It Is
for Four or Two.

H. L. Stewart, assistant manager of the Waldorf-Astoria, is scratching his head these days trying to come to some satisfactory decision on a wager which has been submitted to him for settlement, the principals having failed to agree.

The president of a motor truck company, who lives at the Waldorf-Astoria, and a broker, who has an office in the hotel, had bet \$300 on the result of the world's championship baseball series. It was agreed between the two that the winner should give a dinner for the other. Just before the final game the broker, who had bet on the Giants, informed the motor truck man that he had sold half of his bet to two friends. After the motor truck man received his money the incident was forgotten until Saturday last, when the broker announced that he was ready for the dinner.

"Of course," he said, "there will be four of us."

"Four nothing," said the motor truck man. "This dinner is for you and me."

"When I sold half of my bet to two friends," said the broker, "of course I included them in the dinner."

"Well, I didn't," said the winner. It was finally agreed to put the matter up to Mr. Stewart, who is somewhat of an expert in untangling disagreements of this kind between gentlemen. This time, however, Mr. Stewart admits that he is up against it. If any person experienced in settling wagers of honor has a solution for this problem he is invited to forward it in writing to Mr. Stewart.

ROCK ISLAND TO SAVE PENCILS.

Railroad Puts Ban on Sharpening
Devices as Wasteful.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]
CHICAGO, Ill., Monday.—Use of pencil sharpeners on the Rock Island system has been abandoned on the ground that they are a source of waste. In a statement issued to all employees the company has announced that pencil pointers will not be furnished in the future by the stationery department.

About 325,000 pencils are used on the lines every year, at a cost of approximately \$6,000. By abolishing sharpeners the Rock Island management estimates it will save 350,000 inches of pencil, or \$2,000 a year.

PRINCIPAL BANGED,
PUPILS ON STRIKE

Ousted Teacher Tumbles Down the
Steps and Boys Bowl Over the
Woman Who Succeeds Him.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]
SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Monday.—Not since the corner stone was laid at the old Georgetown schoolhouse near here has there been so much excitement around this citadel of education as there was this morning, when Professor James W. Hodgdon, until last Saturday the principal of the school, tumbled down the front steps of the building and received injuries which will lay him up for quite a spell.

Barring the main entrance and standing at the head of the setone steps when the incident occurred was the commanding figure of John W. Ferris, a School Board committeeman, who had favored Professor Hodgdon's dismissal.

The injured pedagogue was assisted to his home and placed under the care of Dr. T. F. Scanlon before the pupils had learned of his plight. They heard of it just at the moment the new principal, Mrs. Harry Brownlow, of Danbury, was being ushered in for her new duty.

With a shout one of the boys in an upper grade ran from the room and began ringing the recess bell. More than two hundred pupils, who declared they favored Professor Hodgdon, rushed pell-mell from the building and bowed over Mrs. Brownlow in the undertaking.

The pupils then paraded the streets of Georgetown with banners and made an effigy of Mr. Ferris, which they threw into the yard at his home.

Professor Hodgdon is an athlete and a trainer in gymnastics. He is said to be a favorite with the pupils on account of the interest he has taken in their field day exercises. He is a cousin of Governor Plaisted, of Maine, and his wife is a niece of the late Chief Justice Fuller. Professor Hodgdon has engaged counsel.

TELEPHONE SAVES THREE.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]
WINSTED, Conn., Monday.—Had not Dr. W. S. Richards received a telephone message at half-past one o'clock this morning that the stork was hovering over the home of William S. Hayes, in North Main street, he, his wife and his son George would undoubtedly have been found dead in their home, in Main street, to-day. All three were nearly overcome by coal gas from the furnace when the physician was awakened by the ringing of the telephone bell.

SAYS "STEEL TRUST"
BACKS ROOSEVELT
DELEGATE HUNT

Corporation Is Angered by Mr.
Taft's Prosecution, News
Correspondent Charges.

MR. PERKINS NAMED
AS CHIEF AGENT

Erstwhile Executive's Boom Start-
ed When President Stood Firm
on Inquiry, Says Report.

HERALD STORY CONFIRMED

Postmaster General Hitchcock's Govern-
ment Ownership Announcement Is
Seen as Part of the Move.

A political bombshell was exploded in the Taft-Roosevelt battle for control of the next Republican convention yesterday by the publication in the Indianapolis News that the United States Steel Corporation is behind a nation wide movement to round up delegates for Mr. Roosevelt.

It is asserted in the despatch that President Taft refused a request to terminate his investigation of the Steel Corporation or to quash indictments against men already indicted, and that from that moment the greatest combination of capital on earth turned from him and started its propaganda for Mr. Roosevelt, fully believing that he would be very friendly and, if elected, the prosecution of trust officials, George W. Perkins, it is declared, is directing the movement. Agents, it is further stated, are travelling all over the country seeking support for Mr. Roosevelt and reporting back to Mr. Perkins.

Publication of the article caused a sensation in republican circles. Few of the leading members of the party would discuss it. Mr. Perkins was in Albany during the day and could not be reached last night after his return to this city. William Barnes, Jr., chairman of the Republican State Committee, smiled and said he knew nothing about the Roosevelt movement.

William L. Ward, national committeeman, who was one of those who talked Roosevelt most enthusiastically during the recent meeting of the national committee in Washington, was inaccessible. It was said at his home that he had retired early and could not be disturbed. Inquiries at Sagamore Hill brought the statement that Mr. Roosevelt was not to be seen.

Republicans Are Silent.

Among all those mentioned in the matter, and among republicans generally, there was a disposition to "hold off." The situation, they asserted, is one filled with dynamite and they are afraid of it.

In many ways the article in the Indianapolis News, which bears the signature of its Washington Correspondent, James P. Hornaday, corroborates an exclusive article which appeared in the HERALD under a Washington date on December 27. This said in part:—

"Followers of Senator La Follette and other republican candidates for the Presidential nomination have heard with alarm that there is a cohesive, militant organization back of the movement to make Mr. Roosevelt the nominee of the republican party. It is liberally supplied with funds and is country-wide in scope. Agents have already been sent to the South and West to get a line on conditions. Intimations are given that the Roosevelt men have been greatly encouraged by the efforts thus far."

The HERALD stated at that time that Mr. Roosevelt was presumed to know about the movement and that its organizers had reason to believe he favored it.

This latest development in the republican national situation is but the beginning of what will likely be a series of bombshells. The action of Frank H. Hitchcock, Postmaster General, in recommending government ownership of telegraph companies, without consulting the President, is regarded as one of the moves in the big game. As a leading republican said to a HERALD reporter last night, "He merely hurled a brick through the window to live matters up a bit."

What Mr. Hornaday Says.

Mr. Hornaday in his special despatch says in part:—"President Taft could cause a collapse of the Roosevelt boom for the Presidency in twenty-four hours if he would send word to the right persons that the proceedings against the United States Steel Trust are not to be pushed, and that criminal indictments against numerous captains of industry will in due time be dismissed. But he will not do this. The men who are fighting him and using the name of Roosevelt as the club with which to do the fighting, know he will not call a halt in the prosecutions that have been undertaken, and this is the reason they are so determined to prevent his renomination."

Men are now travelling over the country trying to persuade the republicans of the various States to send un instructed delegates to the Chicago Convention. These men are reporting directly to George W. Perkins, of New York, formerly a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and now identified with the Steel Trust. The field work has been entrusted to Ormsby McHarg, a New York lawyer, who was at one time assistant secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The men in charge of the active campaigning for un instructed delegates are representing that an un instructed Convention means the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt. The campaign is well financed. It would be impossible to carry forward such a movement as has been undertaken without plenty of money. "It is not a campaign that originated

"CHANCE"

JOSEPH CONRAD'S Greatest Novel of the Sea, Was Written Especially for the
NEW YORK HERALD

The First Instalment Will Appear NEXT SUNDAY, Continuing Every Sunday There-
after. DON'T MISS IT.